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FLORA INDICA;

OR

DESCRIPTIONS

OF

Indian Plants,

BY THE LATE

WILLIAM ROXBURGH, M. D. F. R. S. E. &c. &c.

EDITED

BY WILLIAM CAREY, D. D. F. L. S.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLANTS

MORE RECENTLY DISCOVERED

BY NATHANIEL WALLICH, M. ET PH. D. F. R. S. E. &c.

Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

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VOL. II.

" ALL THY WORKS PRAISE THEE O LORD." *David.*

SERAMPORE:

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1824.

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IN presenting the second volume of Roxburgh's Flora Indica to the Public, it has been deemed necessary to explain, briefly, the causes of the delay, which has unavoidably occurred during its progress through the press; and this task very properly devolves on me, in consequence of my having, unfortunately, been the chief cause of that delay.

A few months subsequent to the publication of the preceding volume, in 1820, I was deputed on a botanical mission to Nipal, intended, originally, to have occupied only one year, but which was protracted to eighteen months, and lasted until my return in the beginning of 1822. The printing, which had been left off at p. 81, was immediately resumed, and continued up to the end of May, when p. 200 was struck off.

A severe fever, which I had caught on my descent to the plains, and which I had endeavoured in vain to root out by a cruise at the head of the Bay of Bengal, during one of the preceding months, at this time again attacked my enfeebled constitution; I was confined to my couch for nearly two months, and at length was forced to try a voyage to sea, in search of that health, to which I had so long been a stranger. I visited, accordingly, Pinang and Singapore in the straits of Malacca, and returned to this garden on the last day of the year, after having attained the immediate object of the trip, and

loaded with a botanical collection, such as could not fail resulting from a stay of several months, on those indescribably rich islands, and fully proportionate to that, which it had been my good fortune to bring away from Nipal. The materials, which by these means have been placed at my disposal will, I humbly hope, enable me to contribute a number of not altogether uninteresting additions to this work.

Here may I be permitted to claim the indulgence of the Reader, while I state the reasons, which induce me to express myself thus freely on the extent of my Nipal and Malayan treasures. It would have been impossible for any one, in the least attached to the study of Botany, to have visited those favoured countries, and not to have made large collections of plants; such is the prodigious extent of their riches, and such are the comparative facilities of gathering these. But to have been supported, as I was, during my researches, especially in Nipal, by the matchless munificence of the Honourable East India Company, which left nothing unprovided, that could in any manner tend to ensure success—and yet to have failed realizing the objects of my journey, would have deservedly stampted my labours and my name with indelible disgrace. In short, if I did succeed in reaping an ample harvest, it was because I could not possibly have missed the object, under those glorious auspices, which fell to my lot.—But I return to the final progress of the volume.

The printing which my inestimable friend, the Rev. Editor, had thought proper to suspend during these, to me most bitter intervals, was immediately resumed and the volume is at length compleated. If it is considered that sickness is under the controul of no one, that the distance at which I live from the press at Serampore is twenty miles, that the numerous duties belonging to my charges, are fully adequate to occupy the time of one individual; finally, that a tropical climate is but too apt to throw sudden and unexpected obstacles in the way of close application—I trust, that my small share in this vo-

lume will meet with a lenient and kind reception. It was necessary to break off before the end of Pentandria Monogynia, that the number of pages might not be swelled to an unreasonable extent. If life and health are spared, no exertions on my part shall be wanting, with the view of compleating, in the course of next year, the third volume which is intended to commence with a vast number of remaining Rubiaceæ, and to comprise the rest of Pentandria, together with Addenda to the two preceding volumes.

N. WALLICH.

Botanic Garden, Calcutta,
March, 1824.

Class 5th.

PENTANDRIA

MONOGYNIA.

HELIOTROPIUM. Schreb. Gen. N. 239.

Corol salver-shaped ; throat contracted with vaults. *Seeds* four, naked, or each covered with its proper bark.

1. H. *indicum, Willd. Sp.* i. 740.*

Annual, diffuse, ramous. *Leaves* petioled, cordate. *Spikes* leaf-opposed, peduncled, solitary. *Fruit* two-cleft.

Bena patsja. *Rheed. Mal.* x. *p.* 95. *t.* 48.

Sans. श्रीहस्तिनी, Shreehustinee, भूरुण्डी, Bhooroondee.

Beng. Hatti-*soora.*

This is one of the most common plants in India, it is in flower at all seasons, and delights in out-of-the-way corners, rubbish, &c. where the soil is rich and dry.

Stems and *branches* diffuse, dichotomous, hairy, general height one, or two feet, but spreading to an extent greater than its height. —*Leaves* for the most part alternate, petioled, cordate, wrinkled, margins curled.—*Spikes* leaf-opposed, generally solitary, peduncled, longer than the leaves.—*Flowers* rigidly sessile, minute, in two rows on the upper side of the spikes.—*Corol* longer than the calyx. *Tube* gibbous ; *border* five-lobed, pale rose colour.—*Seeds* united towards the base, two-cleft, smooth.

* Tiaridium, Lehm. Asperifol.—N. W.

2. H. *coromandelianum, Willd. Sp.* i. 742.

Annual, ascending, pubescent. *Leaves* petioled obovate, entire. *Spikes* paired, and solitary.

Beng. Naga-phoollee.

A native of Coromandel, Bengal, &c. flowering time the hot and rainy season.

Root simple, annual.—*Stems* several, near the base spreading on the ground, afterwards ascending ; clothed with white, soft hair.—*Leaves* scattered, petioled, obovate, entire, hairy like the stems and branches.—*Spikes* terminal, and interspersed among the leaves, generally paired. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, placed in a waved row on the upper side of the spikes.—*Calyx* half the length of the corol, the exterior, inferior, divisions longer.

3. H. *paniculatum, R.*

Erect, ramous, hairy. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-oblong. *Spikes* terminal, panicled, secund. *Tube* of the corol long and gibbous.

A native of Chittagong, flowers during the hot season.

4. H. *brevifolium, Wall.*

Covered with adpressed greyish hairs ; *stems* prostrate, densely tufted ; *leaves* approximate, alternate, sessile, narrow-linear, subfalcate, with recurved margins ; *racemes* terminal, slender, straight ; the short *bractes* opposite to, and equalling the peduncles, linear ; *calyx* and *seeds* strigose.

Cultivated by the Rev. Dr. Carey, in whose garden it came up accidentally. I have received specimens from the vicinity of Kat*u*manda and Gosain-Than,* in Nepal*a*.

* A noted place of religious resort within the first range of the Himal*uya* mountains, about seven days journey from Kat*u*manda, very little to the westward of North, and greatly elevated above the level of that place. My esteemed friends the Hon. E. Gardner and Mr. Robert Stuart have repeatedly sent collecting parties from the residency at Nepal*a* to that most interesting place, which have as often returned with a rich harvest of specimens, seeds and roots strikingly resembling,

8. M. *tetrandra, W. J.*

Tetrandrous. *Peduncles* terminal, umbellate. *Corols* four-cleft, hairy within. *Leaves* lanceolate.

Pada-Vara, Rheed. mal. vii. 51. t. 27.

Native of the Malay Islands.

Mangkudu Kicheel, Malay.

A small diffuse shrub, with long slender branches, nodose at the bifurcations. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, acuminate, very entire, very smooth, the nerves reddish below, and furnished with ciliated glands in the axils.—*Stipules* interpetiolar, truncate.—*Peduncles* from five to ten, umbellate, terminal.—*Flowers* aggregate on a common receptacle. *Calyx,* an entire margin crowning the ovary. *Corolla* infundibuliform, four-parted, the laciniæ densely covered within with long white hairs.—*Stamina* four, shorter than the corolla, and alternating with its divisions; *filaments* very short; *anthers* oblong. *Ovary* inferior, two-celled, four-seeded. *Stigma* bifid. *Fruit* sub-globose, yellow, composed of coadunate berries, angular by their mutual compression, crowned with the vestige of the calyx, four-seeded; *seeds* osseous.

Obs. Rheede describes his *Pada-Vara* to be fourteen feet in height; this is the only particular in which it differs from my plant. In every other respect they agree exactly.—*W. Jack, loc. cit.*

Additional Obs. by N. W.

Rheede's plant has been considered by Jussieu as a species of this genus, in Mem. du mus. vi. 402. In Schultes's edition of syst. veg. v. 216 the species is called M. *Pada Vara;* in Dennstedt's key to the Hortus malabaricus it is referred to M. *umbellata.*—Can M. *Royoc,* Linn. Lour. cochinch. be this species?

science, with a degree of success, which the world has ample opportunities of appreciating, from his numerous valuable contributions to the common stock of information, both printed and in manuscript. To his family and friends the loss of such a man is indeed irreparable; nor can it be replaced to the public, but by an equally fortunate combination of first rate talents, with the utmost suavity of temper and urbanity of manners.—N. W.

9. M. *polysperma, W. J.*

Tetrandrous. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal. *Corols* four-cleft, hairy within. *Leaves* ovate, acuminate. *Berries* two-celled, many-seeded.

Found in the Island of Singapore.

A shrub, with short, sub-dichotomous, flexuose branches. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, ovate, acuminate, obtuse at the base, very smooth, coriaceous, flat, about three inches long. *Stipules* short, interpetiolar. *Peduncles* axillary and terminal; axillary ones opposite; terminal ones from one to four in a kind of umbel. *Capitula* few-flowered. *Calyx,* an entire margin. *Corolla* infundibuliform, four-parted, densely covered within with white hairs. *Stamina* four, shorter than the corolla; *filaments* short; *anthers* linear, style erect. *Stigma* bifid. *Berries* coadunate, two-celled, many-seeded! *Seeds* numerous, angular.

Obs. The flowers of this species are perfectly similar to those of the preceding, but the fruit presents a singular anomaly in being polyspermous. Both differ so much from the other species of Morinda that I think they might properly constitute a new and distinct genus.—*W. Jack, l. cit.*

Note by N. W.

I have met with this singular species in abundance near the sea-shore, some miles from the town of Singapore. It is a large *climber,* running over shrubs and even small trees; its branches are sometimes radicant.

LORANTHUS, Schreb. Gen.* 600.

Calyx uncertain. *Corol* generally one-petalled, and often irregular. *Germ* inferior, one-celled, one-seeded, attachment superior. *Berry* one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

* This Genus is usually placed in Hexandria monogynia, but as Dr. Roxburgh in the last copy he made of the Flora Indica, before he left this country, removed it to Pentandria, it is printed where he then placed it. *Ed.*

1. L. *bicolor, Roxb. Corom.* ii. 19. *tab.* 139.

Leaves opposite; oblong, smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Corol* irregular, five-cleft. *Stamens* five. *Berry* oblong.

Sang. वन्दा, V*u*nda,* वृक्षादनी, Vr*i*kshad*u*nee, वृक्षभक्षा, Vr*i*kshubhuksha, and वृक्षरूहा, Vr*i*kshurooha.

Hind. and *Beng.* B*u*ra-manda.

Yellinga-wadinika of the Telingas; (*wadinika* means parasitical.)

Is always found growing upon the branches of various kinds of trees, and is very ramous. Flowers during the greatest part of the year, and is highly ornamental.†

Trunk scarcely any. *Branches* numerous, ascending, woody; *bark* grey.—*Leaves* nearly opposite, sessile, or very short-petioled, from oval to linear-lanceolate, waved, entire, reclined, veins scarcely any; from three to five inches long, and from half an inch to an inch and half broad. *Racemes* axillary, single, simple, sub-erect, many-flowered.—*Flowers* in size and appearance very much like those of the honey suckle. *Bractes,* a small, concave, cordate one, pressing on the base of the germs on one side.—*Calyx,* there is no other *perianth* of the fruit than the above-mentioned bracte; that of the flower is cup-shaped, entire, permanent.—*Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* long, a little curved, swelling from the bottom to within a third of the mouth, then contracting a little; *border* five-parted, upper fissures much the deepest; *segments* linear, reflexed towards one side.—*Filaments* five, from the base of the segments of the corol, short. *Anthers* linear.—*Germ* inferior, naked. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma* clubbed. *Berry* inferior, crowned with the remaining calyx, oblong, smooth, pulpy, one-celled.—*Seeds* single.

Obs. This is a handsome looking parasite, bearing a great number of very beautiful flowers; its foliage also looks very well. All

* Sir William Jones thought V*u*nda to be the general term for all *parasitic* plants. It is probable that all the names here cited are so. *Ed.*

† It is one of the most common plants in Bengal, where it is chiefly found growing on mangoe trees, frequently in such abundance as to disfigure them, and to be with difficulty rooted out. At Silhet it is called *Pat-reem* and is in great repute as a remedy against venereal complaints.—N. W.

that part of the branch of the tree above where it grows, becomes sickly and soon perishes.

It should be compared with L. *longiflorus.* It differs from Gaertner's *Lonicera zeylanica* in not having the calyx of the fruit, and in having only five parts in the corol ; but in the racemes they agree. I cannot reconcile it with L. *falcatus* of Linneus's *supplementum,* nor with L. *loniceroides,* Linn. for here the inflorescence bears no resemblance to an involucred umbel. Neither can it be L. *pentandrus,* as there the leaves are alternate, with petiols nearly as long as the racemes; in short I cannot well reconcile it to any of the hitherto described species. It unites the two genera of *Loranthus* and *Lonicera.*—In Bengal I have found it with leaves from five to six inches long, and four or five broad.

2. L. *Scurrula, Willd. spec.* ii. 232.—*Roxb. Corom.* ii. 19. *tab.* 140.

Leaves opposite, ovate, underneath downy. *Flowers* axillary, fascicled. *Corol* irregular, four-cleft; *stamens* four. *Berries* turbinate. The Telingas have no other name for this than *Wadinika.*

It is also a parasitical shrub, but considerably smaller than the last and much more scarce; grows upon branches of trees in the same manner. Flowers during the wet season.

Leaves oppposite, petioled, cordate, scolloped, covered with soft, white down underneath; about two inches long, and one and half broad.—*Peduncles* numerous, collected in the axils, one- or more-flowered.—*Flowers* considerably smaller than in the last species, of a rusty grey colour, and covered with grey farinaceous dust.—*Bractes* one, pressing on the germ as in the last. *Calyx* of the fruit no other than the bracte of the flower, as in the former.—*Corol* one-petalled ; *tube* swelled towards the base.—*Border* four-parted, upper fissure deepest ; *division* linear, reflexed ; *stamens* four, the *pistil* as in the last species.—*Berry* top-shaped, one-seeded.

3. L. *globosus, R.*

Leaves opposite, oblong, smooth ; *spikes* axillary. *Corols* regular, six-cleft. *Berries* round, oval.

Kanneli-itti-kanni, *Rheed. mal.* x. 9. *tab.* 5.

Beng. Chhota-manda.

A ramous shrubby parasitic, like the two species already described; grows common on trees throughout Bengal. Flowers all the year.

Leaves generally opposite, though sometimes alternate, and also three-fold, short-petioled, oblong, smooth, entire, of a thick leathery texture, almost veinless; from two to three inches long.—*Racemes*, or rather spikes, axillary, or between the leaves, or from the old axils, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two or even three together, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* opposite, from three to six pairs on the spike, sessile, small, greenish orange colour.—*Bractes* no other than the perianth of the fruit.—*Calyx*. *Perianth* of the fruit inferior, two-leaved, the under and exterior cordate, the inner two-toothed; that of the flower no other than the circular margin of the pit which receives the flower.—*Corol* one-petalled; *tube* gibbous, six-sided. *Border* six-parted, divisions alike, and cut equally deep, reflected.—*Filaments* six, erect, inserted into the base of the divisions of the corol.—*Germ* ovate. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* large, glandular, naveled.—*Berry* inferior, round-oval, size of a pea, smooth, when ripe the pulp is yellow, clammy, and elastic, which makes them adhere to the branches of trees where they germinate, resting on three permanent calyciform bractes and crowned with a ring where the corol stood round the permanent base of the style, one-celled.—*Seeds* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integument* single, white, tough and clammy, marked with twelve whitish striæ.—*Perisperm* conform to the seed, six-grooved, green.—*Embryo* central, inverse, straight, pale green, nearly as long as the perisperm.—*Cotyledons* two, linear-oblong.—*Plumula* minute. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, length of the cotyledons, superior.

4. L. *ferrugineus*, *R.*

Young *shoots* as well as the underside of the oval *leaves* long, slender, tetrandrous, regular; *flower*, *fruit*, and *pedicels* clothed with much ferruginous pubescence.

Found by Mr. W. Roxburgh growing on trees in the forests of Pulo-Penang.

Addition by N. W.

I have found this species growing abundantly on trees on the islands of Penang and Singapore, blossoming in August—December. It was found also at Sumatra by the late Mr. Jack, whose description I insert here from the Malayan Miscellanies, vol. i. p. 9.

"A parasitic shrub which attaches itself firmly to the branches of trees by means of long runners and numerous circular bands. The branches are long and hanging, and when young densely covered with reddish ferruginous wool. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, coriaceous, elliptic, obtuse, entire, smooth and green above, ferruginous and densely villous beneath. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* fascicled, from one to four in each axil, from two to six-flowered. A small scale-like bracte embraces the base of the ovary. *Calyx* (if any) an entire margin crowning the ovarium. *Corolla* covered externally as well as the peduncles and ovary with ferruginous tomentum, green and smooth within, tubular, divisible into four petals, which commonly adhere at their base but separate at the limb, which is generally more deeply cloven on one side. *Stamina* four, inserted into the tube and nearly as long as the limb. *Filaments* flat, deep purple. *Style* as long as the corolla. *Stigma* sub-rotund. *Berry* ovate, ferruginous, one-seeded."

5. L. *involucratus, R.*

Leaves opposite, ovate-cordate, smooth. *Umbellets* axillary. *Involucres* four-leaved, four-flowered; *flowers* regular, pentandrous.

A stout parasitical shrub, found on trees in the forests on the eastern border of Bengal, where it blossoms great part of the year.

Branches while young clothed with smooth, shining, dark-brown bark.—*Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate and ovate-cordate, sides often unequal, as in most of the plants of this genus, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long.—*Umbellets*

axillary, crowded, sub-sessile, much shorter than the leaves.—*Involucres* four-leaved, four-flowered; *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, smooth, entire.—*Flowers* sessile, pretty large, equalling the involucre.—*Calyx* superior, short, five-toothed, villous.—*Corol; tube* widening toward the mouth, villous. *Border* regular, five-parted; *segments* linear, revolute.—*Filaments* equalling the segments of the corol, and inserted on them below their middle. *Anthers* oval.—*Germ* oval, sericeous. *Style* rather longer than the corol. *Stigma* two-lobed.

Obs. by N. W.

In the numerous specimens of this remarkable plant which I have received from Silhet, where it is called Chhota-*guroo*l, the young branches and leaves are covered with pale ferruginous soft hairs; the sessile involucres, too, are slightly villous.—N. W.

6. L. *ampullaceus, R.*

Leaves opposite, oblong, polished. *Racemes* axillary, simple. *Flowers* calycled, regular, hexandrous; *tube* of the corol gibbous. *Berries* long, oval.

Found on trees in the forests of Silhet, but seems to prefer the Mango tree to all others. Flowers in the dry season, probably the whole year round.

Stems as in our other Indian species, the size and shape very uncertain, but numerous, bifid, trifid or quadrifid, smooth; *branches* and *branchlets* spread in all directions.—*Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long, and generally less than two in breadth.—*Racemes* axillary, solitary, or in pairs, much shorter than the leaves.—*Flowers* opposite, short-pedicelled, pretty large, greenish yellow.—*Bractes* oval, one at the base of each pedicel, and two pressing the base of the germ like an inferior, bilabiate calyx.—*Calyx* superior, entire, rotate.—*Corol* regular; *tube* gibbous; *border* six-cleft; *divisions* revolute, somewhat spatulate.—*Filaments* six, from the mouth of the tube of the

corol, length of its segments. *Anthers* ovate.—*Germ* inferior, one-celled, and containing one ovule attached to the top of the cell. *Style* longer than the corol. *Stigma* large.—*Berry* inferior, long-oval, smooth, yellow, size of a currant, one-celled. *Pulp* pale yellow, very clammy.—*Seeds* solitary, ovate. *Integuments* two; *exterior* marked with six longitudinal fibres; *inner* membranaceous.—*Perisperm* conform to the seed, six-grooved, green.—*Embryo* cylindric, inverse. *Cotyledons* short, semi-cylindric. *Radicle* cylindric, with a turbinate apex rising above the perisperm, inverse.

Obs. by N. W.

I have had numerous specimens from Silhet where the plant is called Am-puraroha (*Mango-parasite, Am* signifying the mango tree and *puraroha* parasitical.) They differ somewhat from the description, still as they agree in most parts, I am unwilling to add to the difficulties of this genus by attempting to constitute them into a new species.—*Stem* and *branches* covered with smooth greyish white bark.—*Leaves* from ovate-lanceolate to ovate, finely acuminate, very smooth, as are all the other parts, from four to five inches long, coriaceous, remarkably shining above, venous when dry, especially near the margins where (as is the case in the whole family) the nerves unite in reticulate arches; they are less liable to fall off on being dried than those of most of the other species.—*Racemes* frequently many in each axil.—*Bractes* two, opposite, ovate, shorter than the ovary; one of them is acute, its margins sub-decurrent on the pedicel; the other obtuse, two-lobed. There are no bractes under the pedicels.—*Calyx* obscurely five-lobed.—*Corol* about an inch long, before expansion bottle-shaped, its lower half being large, somewhat ventricose; the upper half narrow, six-sided, with a rounded apex, scabrous from a number of small dots. All the rest as in Roxburgh's plant.

7. L. *clavatus, R.*

Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolate. *Flowers* axillary, few together, tetrandrous; *corols* irregular, four-cleft; *berries* clavate.

A delicate, shrubby parasite; found in the *Silhet* district growing on *Averrhoa Carambola*.

8. L. *pentapetalus*, *R.*

Leaves opposite, from lanceolate to oval-cordate, and obliquely attenuate, smooth. *Racemes* axillary. *Flowers* pentandrous; *petals* five, with enlarged, three-sided base.

A large, very ramous, shrubby plant, found growing on various trees in the forests of *Silhet*. Flowers appearing about the beginning of the rains in June.

Branches and *branchlets* columnar and quite smooth.—*Leaves* opposite, petioled, from lanceolate to ovate-cordate, obliquely attenuate from the middle to the apex, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long, and about two broad.—*Racemes* axillary, solitary, or paired, straight, simple, often as long as the leaves, smooth.—*Flowers* very numerous, short-pedicelled, small, scattered, red.—*Bractes*; an obliquely oval one embraces the base of the germ on the outside.—*Calyx* superior, rather small, sub-entire, smooth.—*Petals* five, the base of each swelled out into a fleshy, three-sided body, giving to the bottom of the corol a globular form and meeting in the centre, leaving only a small aperture for the style; above tongue-shaped, and recurved.—*Filaments* five, inserted on the petals; *anthers* obovate.—*Germ* oblong, one-celled, and containing one ovule, pendulous from the top of the cell. *Style* four-sided, jointed, or appearing so near the middle. *Stigma* a little enlarged. *Berries* oblong, smooth, greenish-yellow, one-seeded.

Addition by N. W.

While I was in Nipal I received perfectly fresh specimens of this exceedingly beautiful species from the valley of *Noakote*, where it blossoms in February and March; they agree in every respect with those from *Silhet*. Younger *branches* alternately compressed.—

Leaves tough and coriaceous, shining and somewhat vascular above, pale underneath with a keeled rib, of a brownish colour with purplish unequally repand margins. *Petiol* slender, furrowed, half an inch long. *Racemes* from six to eight inches long, often two or three in each axilla, cylindric, as thick as a small finger, of a scarlet colour in all their parts, short-peduncled, somewhat fleshy, at first erect, spreading more and more as the flowers expand, sometimes with a small floral leaflet at the base. *Rachis* thick, fleshy, slightly angular, scabrous, furrowed. Before expansion the *flowers* are cylindric, erect on their short thick pedicels, or ascending so as to be parallel and close to the rachis, sub-verticillate and approximate; as they open they become paired or scattered, spreading, somewhat remote; they are scentless, about five lines long.—*Filaments* subulate, spungy; their lower half attached to the petal, which they scarcely equal in length.

Additional Species by N. W.

9. L. *retusus, W. J.*

" *Leaves* opposite, obovate-oblong, retuse or emarginate; *racemes* sub-solitary, limb of the corolla shorter than the clavate tube.

Found at Singapore.

Parasitic on trees, and fastening itself by long runners. *Bark* brown.—*Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, obcuneate, or oblong-obovate, retuse or emarginate, entire, smooth, coriaceous; *nerves* indistinct; about three inches long. *Racemes* below the leaves from the former axils, short.—*Flowers* pedicelled with one or two bractes at the base.—*Calyx* consisting of an entire margin. *Tube* of the corolla clavate, gibbous and angled above, rosy, suddenly contracted at the limb, which is five- or six-parted, yellowish green; *segments* narrow-lanceolate, reflexed, shorter than the tube. *Stamina* six,

sometimes five, erect. *Style* a little longer than the stamina. *Stigma* capitate. *Berry* one-seeded."—*W. Jack's Mss.**

10. L. *cylindricus, W. J.*

"*Leaves* alternate, petioled, lanceolate, acute at both ends; *racemes* axillary, as long as the leaves, limb of the corolla much longer than the cylindrical tube.

Kayo Tiong; Malay.

Found in Sumatra.

Branches woody, straight, with dark coloured bark.—*Leaves* alternate, rather long-petioled, lanceolate, acute at both ends, entire, smooth, nerved; four or five inches long. *Petiols* about an inch in length. *Racemes* axillary, as long as the leaves, rigid; *flowers* pedicellate-divaricate, rather distant from each other, so that the whole has an open stiff appearance. *Bractes* one, embracing the base of the ovary on its outer side.—*Calyx* rather distinct, nearly entire. *Corolla* red, perfectly cylindrical before expansion, five-petalled; *limb* reflexed, three times as long as the tube; *petals* linear, separating almost to the base. *Stamina* five, inserted on the petals, and nearly as long. *Style* filiform, erect. *Stigma* small. *Ovary* cylindrical, one-seeded.

Obs. This is a well marked species having somewhat the habit of a Rhopala in its inflorescence and cylindrical flowers, which are sometimes tetrandrous."—*W. Jack's Mss.*

11. L. *incarnatus, W. J.*

"Pentandrous; young leaves and branchlets covered with deciduous, stellate pubescence; *leaves* alternate, broad-ovate, acute; *racemes* below the leaves, hoary; *calyx* five-toothed; *limb* of the *corolla* much shorter than the tube.

Found on the island of Pulo Nias.

* The leaves vary much in size and figure; they are often rounded at the apex. It is common at Singapore, where I gathered specimens in flower in September.—N. W.

Parasitic on trees. All the young parts covered with stellate pubescence which is easily rubbed off. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, broad-ovate, attenuated upwards, acute, entire, smooth when adult, nerves strong and distinct; nine inches long. *Petioles* short. *Racemes* from the stem below the leaf-bearing branchlets, generally several together, sometimes solitary. *Flowers* nearly sessile. A small bract at the base of the ovary. *Peduncles, ovaries* and *calyces* hoary with short dense wool. *Calyx* superior, distinctly five-toothed. *Corolla* above two inches long, slightly tomentose without, pale rosy with a greenish limb; *tube* gibbous below, contracted a little above the base, then widening upwards till it suffers a second contraction before expanding into the limb, which is about a fourth the length of the tube, five-parted, with reflexed segments. *Stamina* five, erect. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigma* clavate. *Berry* crowned with the calyx, hoary, and mealy, ovate, one-seeded.

Obs. This beautiful species comes nearest to L. *farinosa*, Lam. but differs in the pubescence of the young leaves and branches and the much greater length of the tube of the corolla."—*W. Jack's Mss.*

12. L. *patulus*, *W. J.*

" *Leaves* opposite, elliptic-ovate, smooth; *flowers* on long pedicels, paniculate-racemose, axillary or below the leaves; *tube* of the corol acutely six-angled, equal in length to the segments of the limb.

Found in the interior of Bencoolen.

Branches smooth.—*Leaves* opposite, petioled, elliptic-ovate, rather obtuse, sometimes sub-acute, entire, smooth, coriaceous; about three inches long.—*Flowers* paniculate-racemose on long divaricate pedicels, axillary or below the leaves. The racemes are shorter than the leaves from which they spring. *Bractes* two or three, embracing the ovary like a calycle. *Calyx* an entire margin. *Corolla* green, tipped with light red and with a purplish tinge towards the base, tube clavate, dilated upwards, acutely six-angled; *limb* six-parted, segments as long as the tube, narrow, revolute. *Stamina* six, erect.

Style as long as the stamina. *Stigma* capitate. *Berry* sub-globose, one seeded."—*W. Jack's Mss.*

13. L. *coccineus, W. J.*

"*Flowers* spicate, tetrandrous, spikes axillary, erect; *leaves* sub-ovate, smooth.—*Malay. Miscell.* i. 8.

Found at Singapore.

Branches long, vimineous. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, oblong-ovate, sub-cordate at the base, attenuated towards the apex, which is obtuse, entire, smooth. *Petiols* short. *Spikes* axillary, solitary or in pairs, erect, longer than the leaves; *flowers* sessile, closely pressed to the rachis before expansion. A single small ovate ferruginous *bracte* is situated at the base of each flower. *Calyx* superior, nearly entire, scarcely toothed. *Corolla* coccineous, four-petalled, erect, tubular; *limb* spreading; *petals* nearly linear, broader at the base. *Stamina* four, red, erect, inserted into the middle of the petals and equalling them in length; *anthers* oblong, adnate, red. *Style* red, erect, scarcely longer than the stamina. *Stigma* obtusely capitate. *Berry* ovate; elongated above, one-seeded. *Seed* contained in a hard shell, four-sided, its apex immersed in gluten into which the radicle shoots. *Embryo* inverse, the radicle produced beyond the albumen.—This species is nearly allied to L. *pentapetalus* of Roxburgh agreeing with it in habit and inflorescence."—*Jack, loc. cit.*

14. L. *odoratus, Wall.*

Smooth. *Leaves* sub-opposite, ovate-lanceolate, fleshy. *Spikes* axillary, sub-fascicled, with foveolate fleshy rachis and jointed, sessile, sub-immersed, spreading, six-petalled, hexandrous flowers.

This peculiarly elegant species I found on the mountains of Chandagiri and Sheopore, in flower in February and March.

Branches round, covered with pale dotted bark; younger ones brownish, smooth, as are all the other parts.—*Leaves* seldom entirely opposite, commonly sub-alternate, ovate-lanceolate, fleshy,

acute at both extremities, with undulate, even margins, veinless, of a pallid green colour, becoming yellowish, from four to six inches long, on short, slender, channelled *petiols*. *Spikes* axillary, sub-opposite; sometimes fascicled or sub-verticilled, almost sessile, shorter than the leaves, many-flowered. *Rachis* thick and fleshy, slightly angular, marked with deep sharp-margined small excavations, in which the ovaria are half immersed and as it were jointed. *Flowers* small, nearly white, scattered, approximate, spreading, very sweet-scented. *Calyx* exceedingly narrow, entire. *Corolla* about three lines long, six-petalled, at first clavate, afterwards spreading; petals cuneate, apex slightly concave, base firmly attached to the inside of the calyx. *Stamina* six, rather shorter than the petals. *Ovary* small, round, yellowish, supported by no other bracte than the acute margin of the foveola of the rachis, which is rather broader underneath. *Stigma* scabrous, nodding.

Obs. This species comes near to L. *pentapetalus*, Roxb. but differs abundantly in its jointed, sessile, always spreading, six-petalled, hexandrous flowers and foveolate rachis.—N. W.

15. L. *loniceroides*, *Linn.*

Smooth. *Leaves* from ovate to lanceolate, very attenuate, obtuse, base rounded.—*Peduncles* opposite, longer than the petiols, bearing a head of a few sessile hexandrous flowers, each of which is supported by four broad-ovate, acute, concave bractes.—*Corols* slender, tubular, very long, limb irregularly cleft into five cuneate spreading segments.

L. *coriaceus*, *Lam. encycl. bot.* iii. 597.

Specimens of this are preserved in Dr. Heyne's herbarium. They agree pretty well with Lamark's description, but differ from *Itti-Canni*, Hort. Mal. vii. p 55. t. 29, which Linneus quotes in flora zeyl. p. 34, in having smooth flowers with five stamens, whereas Rheed's plant has bearded polyandrous flowers.—Pluckenet's *periclymenum surrectum persicæ foliis*, Almag. 287, t. 242, fig. 5, usually cited for Linneus's plant, seems to be *a Morinda*.—L. *umbellatus*,

Heyne in Roths nov. plant. spec. 192 differs, chiefly, by its decurrent petiols; those of our plant have a simple jointed base.—N. W.

16. L. *longiflorus*, *Lam. encycl. bot.* iii. 598.

Smooth. *Leaves* obtuse, the uppermost sub-cordate, veined. *Racemes* axillary, with long, clavate, pentandrous *flowers*. *Corolla* contracted below the limb; *laciniæ* cuneate.

Valli-itti-canni, Rheed. mal. vii. 5. *t.* 4. (and not tab. 3, as is quoted in the work itself.)

Specimens are preserved in Dr. Heyne's herbarium, under the name of L. *pentandrus, Linn.* which, however, has alternate leaves. —N. W.

17. L. *elasticus*, *Lam, l. c. p.* 599.

Smooth, with very strong, columnar, short-jointed branches. *Leaves* sessile, very thick, ovate, sub-acute, obscurely five-nerved. *Flowers* sub-sessile, fascicled about the joints, pentandrous; *tube* cylindric; *limb* beaked before expansion; *laciniæ* linear, long, separating from the base upwards.

Belutta-itti-canni, Rheed. mal. x. 7. *t.* 3. (and not tab. 4 as quoted in the work itself.)

Also preserved in Dr. Heyne's collection.

The leaves are remarkably thick and appear both tri- and triplinerved.—N. W.

18. L. *polystachius*, *Wall.*

Smooth. *Leaves* sub-alternate, ovate, obtuse, with acute base. *Racemes* short-peduncled, axillary, opposite, solitary, or two or three, fascicled round the base of the branches, shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* small, long-pedicelled, adscending, four-petalled, tetrandrous, berries globular, reflexed.

In the herbar. of Dr. Heyne it is marked "*Courtallum.*—L. *tetrandrus.*"

A large species with slender, round, dotted branches. *Leaves*

from three to four inches long, by two and half or three broad, sometimes even larger, mostly alternate, reticulate and veined when dry, on short petiols. *Racemes* numerous, from two to three inches long; rachis slender; *pedicels* about three lines long terminated by a small oval, obtuse, concave and gibbous, persistent *bracte,* which embraces the ovary.—*Flowers* small, about four lines long, cylindric, at first erect on the adscending pedicels, afterward spreading; petals four, linear-cuneate.—*Stigma* capitate.—*Berries* nearly globular, reflexed. —N. W.

19. L. *vestitus, Wall.*

Leaves oblong-lanceolate, tapering, acute, convex, smooth and lucid above, densely covered underneath with ferruginons tomentum, as are also the fascicled tetrandrous tubular *flowers.*

A native of Nipal where I found it on the mountains of Chandagiri and Sheopore. In flower most part of the year.

A remarkably stout branchy and spreading parasite. *Branches* round, brown, dotted; the young shoots, as well as the leaves, petiols, and the flowers densely covered with very soft, rust-coloured, stellate and mealy tomentum.—*Leaves* opposite, approximate, oblong-lanceolate, sometimes ovate, tapering, acute, three inches long, convex, very shining and smooth above; concave, densely tomentose, obscurely nerved underneath; margins recurved.—*Petiols* short, round.—*Fascicles* numerous, short-peduncled, in the axils of the fallen leaves, few-flowered, all their parts densely tomentose. *Flowers* sessile, supported by small ovate, acute bractlets. *Calyx* obscurely four-toothed. *Corolla* cylindric, with a sub-globular apex before expansion, afterward its limb bursts into four linear reflexed segments, half the length of the tube, which measures about eight lines. On the outside it is rust- or cinnamon-colored, within purple and smooth.—*Stamina* four.—*Berry* oblong, tomentose.

Obs. This comes very near Roxburgh's L. *ferrugineus,* it differs chiefly in the form and situation of its leaves which are approximate,

oblong, attenuate-acute, remarkably convex and quite polished above; in the former they are broader, obtuse, flat and somewhat remote.—N. W.

20. L. *viridiflorus, Wall.*

Smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short petioled, lanceolate, tapering at both ends, acuminate or obtuse. *Racemes* axillary, sub-fascicled, with remote, pedicelled, hexandrous, six-cleft, shortish flowers. *Bractes* three under each ovarium.

I have only found this species in the forest of *Goukurrun* in the valley of Nipal, where it grows abundantly on trees. Time of blossoming the hot season.

Branches numerous, covered with ash-coloured, dotted bark; the primary ones sub-verticillate.—*Leaves* lanceolate, sometimes ovate-lanceolate, mostly acuminate, with gibbous margins, about three inches long, perfectly smooth, as is the whole plant; they are less coriaceous than in most other species, and rather conspicuously reticulate.—*Racemes* axillary and from the vestiges of the fallen leaves, solitary, or two or three together, sub-sessile, one-third shorter than the leaves.—*Flowers* green, somewhat remote, scattered irregularly, on peduncles, which are four lines long and jointed at the base.—*Tube* of the *corolla* about an inch and half long, slightly ventricose, obtusely six-cornered; *limb* divided regularly into six, rarely into five linear clavate, reflexed *laciniæ,* which are nearly as long as the tube; their inside rugose, their extremity broadish-concave, acute. *Filaments* erect, five or six, attached to the laciniæ, decurrent to the base of the corolla. *Anthers* small.—*Ovary* oblong, rounded at the base, and supported by three persistent, ovate, unequal, concave, adpressed, sub-acute bractlets. *Style* filiform; *stigma* rugose under the lens.—*Berry* small, ovate.

21. L. *ligustrinus, Wall.*

Young parts and inflorescence villous. *Leaves* lanceolate, acu-

minate, smooth. *Racemes* few-flowered. *Corols* quadrangular, four-petalled. *Stamina* four.

A native of the forests in the valley and on several of the mountains of Nipal, where I found it in blossom in the hot weather.

Branches sub-fasciculate, covered with grey, smoothish bark; *young shoots* slightly villous, dotted.—*Leaves* opposite, or alternate, lanceolate, attenuato-acute, from one to two inches long, smooth, coriaceous, veined. *Petiols* short.—*Racemes* sub-umbellate, axillary, two or three, shorter than the leaves, with a few red, villous, small, sub-sessile *flowers*, which are deep red within and pale pink on the outside. *Calyx* extremely narrow, entire. *Corolla* four-petalled, six lines long; petals linear, spreading; their lower half converging into a quadrangular, slightly ventricose tube; furrowed within for the reception of the lower half of the four red *filaments*, which are attached to their base.—*Ovary* ferruginous, villous, supported by an oval bractlet; *stigma* purplish, sub-quadrangular.—N. W.

22. L. *bracteatus*, *Heyne.*

Covered with grey stellate tomentum. *Leaves* small, obovate, obtuse, tapering downwards, alternate, rather long-petioled. *Umbels* axillary. *Calyx* five-toothed, supported by a large tongue-shaped bracte. *Corolla*, clavate, lengthened. *Stamina* five.

In the herbarium of Dr. Heyne specimens of this most distinct species are preserved under the above name.

The whole plant is densely covered with stellate, ash-grey tomentum. *Branches* round, dotted, becoming smoother by age. *Leaves* alternate, scarcely an inch long, generally much smaller, from obovate to sub-rotund, on slender, longish petiols.—*Umbella* five-flowered, all the parts densely villous. *Pedicels* one-third of an inch long, terminated by an oblong, tongue-shaped, obtuse *bracte*, measuring half an inch in length. *Calyx* distinctly five-toothed. *Corolla* nearly an inch and a half long, slender, cylindric at the lower part, widening upwards; throat contracted; *laciniæ* five, linear, unilateral, much shorter than the tube; *stamina* five.—N. W.

23. L. *farinosus, Lam. l. c.* iii. 597.

Leaves alternate, smooth, leathery, ovate, obtuse, on thick short petiols. *Racemes* in axillary fascicles, covered with much mealy, stellate, whitish tomentum. *Corolla* with a ventricose tube, divided two-thirds of its length into linear semi-recurved *laciniæ*. *Stamina* five.

I found this handsome species in the forests of Singapore, covered with flowers in September and October.

Lamark's description is as usual excellent.—The leaves are peculiarly thick, sometimes almost as large as a hand, with unequal margins; rib very prominent; nerves remote, a little elevated. *Flowers* of a bright red colour, densely covered with easily separating, mealy, stellate tomentum; they are about an inch long; tube wide, and somewhat ventricose, divided below the middle into five long laciniæ, which are erect at their base, but reflexed at their upper end, where they are linear, obscurely triangular. *Berry* large, ovate, slightly tomentose.—N. W.

24. L. *pulverulentus, Wall.*

Upper parts extremely hoary and mealy. *Leaves* broad-ovate, on slender round petiols. *Racemes* lateral, fascicled, tomentose. *Flowers* peduncled, tetrandrous. *Tube* long, curved, cylindric; laciniæ four, shortish, reflexed, unilateral.

Found in flower in December on trees at *Hetounra* and along the banks of the Rapti in Nipal.

Branches brown, round; *young* ones as well as the *racemes* densely covered with yellowish, mealy, stellate tomentum.—*Leaves* opposite, coriaceous, large, broad-ovate, or ovate-oblong, acute, or obtuse, with a rounded, sub-cordate base, from five to seven inches long, smooth, with an elevated rib, and slightly prominent nerves. *Petioles,* slender, nearly an inch long. *Racemes* fascicled, lateral, in the axils of the fallen leaves, three inches long, with numerous long, curved, tubular-clavate, scattered, thickly tomentose, green flowers.—*Pedicels* round; from two to three lines long, bearing at the apex a very

small, persistent, ovate scale.—*Calyx* imperceptible. *Corolla* nearly an inch and third long, curved, mealy without, smooth within; *tube* cylindric; *limb* clavate, about one-third the length of the tube, four-cleft; *laciniæ* linear, reflected, unilateral, two of them separated more deeply than the rest.—*Anthers* four, conniving, a little shorter than the laciniæ. *Ovarium* ovate, mealy; *style* filiform; *stigma* minute, capitate, elevated above the anthers, scabrous. *Berry* large, club-shaped, mealy.—N. W.

25. L. *umbellatus, Wall.*

Leaves oblong-lanceolate, smooth. *Fascicles* axillary and lateral, slightly pubescent, three-flowered, sub-umbellate. *Corolla* very long and slender, four-cleft. *Stamina* four.

I found this towards the top of Sheopore; it has also been brought to me from more northerly situations on the route to Gossain-Than. Time of blossoming the rainy season.

Branches long, slender, round, smooth, rugose. *Leaves* opposite, from oblong to lanceolate, tapering, acute at the base, short-petioled, smooth, leathery, from four to six inches long. *Umbels* from three- to four-flowered, axillary or from the vestiges of the fallen leaves, fascicled. *Peduncles* slightly covered with ferruginous tomentum, about three lines long, equalling the *pedicels.* *Flowers* nearly two inches long, pubescent, of a bright red colour. *Calyx* narrow, unequally and obtusely four-toothed. *Tube* very long and slender, filiform at first, curved, striated; mouth divided into four linear laciniæ, equalling a sixth part of the tube in length, reflexed; two of them separated much deeper than the rest.—*Stamina* four, spreading.—*Ovarium* villous, supported by a minute bracte; *style* filiform, longer than the stamina; *stigma* clavate.—N. W.

26. L. *cordifolius, Wall.*

Branches, leaves and *racemes* villous; young parts mealy. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, obtuse. *Racemes* fascicled. *Corolla* tubular, four-cleft.

Discovered at Shreenagur by Kamroop, a brahmun who is collecting seeds and specimens for the Hon. Company's botanic garden at Calcutta.

Branches round, ash-coloured, villous, dotted; new shoots as well as the tender parts thickly covered with pale furruginous or white, stellate tomentum.—*Leaves* opposite, broad-ovate, obtuse; base rounded, cordate, sometimes only retuse, four inches long, villous on both sides, becoming smoother by age, nerved when dry.—*Petiols* round, an inch long.—*Racemes* axillary, sub-sessile, villous.—*Pedicels* short.—*Corolla* an inch long, tubular, clavate, villous; mouth divided into four, short, lanceolate *laciniæ*. *Stamina* four.—N. W.

*HAMILTONIA, Roxb.**

Calyx five-cleft. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Germ* one-celled, five-seeded; attachment of the ovula inferior. *Stigma* five-cleft. *Capsules* inferior, one-celled, five-valved. *Seeds* five, lattice-arilled. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. H. *suaveolens, R.*†

Shrubby. *Leaves* opposite, broad-lanceolar. *Flowers* in terminal, umbeliform heads.

This charming, fragrant-flowered shrub was found wild on the Rajmuhal hills by Mr. William Roxburgh, jun. and by him introduced into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the cold season. It is named after Mr. William Hamilton of the Wood-lands near Philadelphia in North America, an eminent botanist, and the first who was at the expense of erecting a con-

* This genus is called *Spermadictyon*, in Roxbugh's Corom. iii. 32, in consequence of the name Hamiltonia having been given by Wildenow, spec. plant. vii. 114, (without any good reason in my opinion) to Michaux's *Pyrularia*.—N. W.

† *Spermadictyon suaveolens*, Brown, l. cit. et Edwards's bot. regist. iv. 348.—N. W.

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